

THE

CHINA



MAIL.

DESTINATION.	INTEND DESPATCH
N. York	
London	
For Charter	Early
London	to dock
Havana	Coolies
London	Early
Laid up	Laid up
For Sale	

VOL. XXII. No. 1110.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

British Consulate,
Canton, April 16, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, April 22, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB

2. THE EVENING MAIL.
A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONTAINING 8 FULL PAGES, and containing all the articles in the *EVENING* and *CHINA MAIL* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.
If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.]

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed, with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1866, published by A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Price \$1.
"China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY FOR 1866 printed and published by Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Price, bound \$2.
Unbound in Paper cover \$2.
Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.



HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 24TH MAY, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats" &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN,
SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESINA,
MARSEILLES.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th May, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant BOILEY, H. L. M. N., with H. B. M.'s Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding.

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At CALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At APEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MISSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of $\frac{1}{4}$ % upon Merchandise and $\frac{1}{2}$ % upon Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and to any other port for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 21st May, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 22nd.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room, at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, 1 Box Baggage.
From Marseilles,

A. & C., 1372, 1 Parcel Samples.

From England, Per "Orissa."

W. Baker, Esq., 1 Box Saddlery.

Lt. F. Gladwin, 1 Box Apparel.

J. J. M., 1 Box Worsted.

A. Ex "Norham,"

A. Campbell, Esq., 1 Box Samples.

E. (diamond) 3/6, 1 Box Boots & Shoes.

S. A. (diamond) 793, 1 Box Silk Laces &c.

From Coast Ports,

Ex "Yesso,"

1 Bedstead.

Hongkong, May 23, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

From Marseilles,

L. (diamond), 1 Case Book.

J. L. & Co., No. 11, 1 do. Glassware.

Puscol, Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves.

M. L. G. I., 1 Baggage.

F. D. (diamond), 13 Cases do.

W. C. 1/13, 15/25, 11 Cases do.

Do, n/n, 2 do.

From Bombay,

N/M, 2 pieces and 1 Bund Ivory.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, May 18, 1866.

DENT & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS
PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,

SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE,
PLATE GLASS, &c.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND
OTHER GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the Plain Hat with the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort and ease of wearing other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasures, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats" &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS.

Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

* * * Orders through Merchantable Houses carefully shipped.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROWS

BINOCLUAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES, FINEST QUALITY

INDIAN MOUNTS £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £12. 8s.

Power in proportion to price.

car enabling the judge to pass saving flogging on delinquents. To piracy however as long as state of the law continues censure can drive a career, as the saying is, through pick' holes on questions such; for instance as the meaning of "piracy," not in a sense of the word, or the particular crime in question, was committed within the limits of some legally defined from the shore. These and quibbles which must give an of British law to the pigtails our Piracy trials, occupy the Court in nearly every before it. Again the very preliminary depositions taken by police magistrate are not persons read and received as evidence, on the trial at the Su- is a fruitful cause of delay in justice, for frequently the swore one thing positively at art, stolidly denies, or forgets (?) other Court. This is of course what might be anticipated, for the witnesses are un- ampered with before they are Police Court, some weeks before the trial comes on. In very few cases witnesses in custody as Crown Witnesses, of time for the pirate friends in Hongkong to get to work. Of these worthies at least one or two in the have all the English laws piracy at their finger's are permitted by the gaol re- have frequent interviews demanded prisoners. Thus a structure of "false" and gar- is raised for use at the the witnesses are actually children in a sort of false but school of evidence for days and the trial comes in. No blame is given to the administrators of this Colony unless they fail in strongly representing the and utter incapacity of the pre- in dealing with crimes to the government, which considering the greater which the English bench integrity and conscientiousness, needless to say cannot have effected.

— DUES AND EXACCTIONS. (*The North China Daily News.*)
Piracy of the metaphor wherewith illustrated the alarming growth of its way from the capital cities, has been fully confirmed of trade at Foochow for the forwarded by Mr Hewlett, but had in England. Starting from the that the levy of taxes under the Treaty of Tientsin must be depressing influence upon foreign, the writer proves, by statistics made both in imports and exports considerable falling off upon that year, and then proceeds to the causes which brought about the. And first in the case of effecting the startling assertion that, two years ended 31st December, foreign merchants had not used the to allow their teas, bought under the interior, to be subjected to taxes levied at each barrier, rather than the delay entailed by the operation of transit certificates. No doubt so protected did eventually reach free from illegal squeezes, but had in charge of the barriers con- throw so many difficulties in the at cargoes upon which they could demand that the delay more than the two advantages of freedom from. But this, it may be said, was a on the part of certain sub- scivers, who would have been sub- punishment of some kind or had the foreign merchants chosen. We are always in doubt as whether the actual perpetrator of the squeeze is the most guilty party in the levy, whether in fact the re- on offered to barrier keepers and inferior official positions. Reason- analogy we are justified in adopting this supposition, for the higher offices are not only permitted but even handsomely rewarded during the years' term of office. Else how account for the occasional exor- mands made upon men whose legal are actually insufficient for the requirements of life? Assuming that the barrier exactions whence Hewlett complains are not recog- nized by the provincial government the immediate superiors of the delin- quents yet remains quite sufficient indictment against the recognised. The opium trade has always been an important element in the com- of Foochow, and the Opium mer- were among the most respectable trustworthy native traders at the port. However, as the *Lik-kien*, or local, swelled from the size of a hat to the which demanded two bushels to the, the recognized impost of Tls. 30, with discount at 6 per cent, or all, Tls. 31.80, was raised to \$16. The mainer in which this ex- increase was made up is set

Fixed Duty,.....	Tls. 30.00
Discount on the same at 6 per cent,.....	1.80
8.40	
16.00	
3.20	
13.90	
0.90	
1.06	
5.00	
Extra tax for rebel expenses,.....	
Total,.....	Tls. 61.36
Haquin Import duty,.....	Tls. 30.00
Discount at 6 per cent,.....	1.80
31.80	
Total,.....	Tls. 113.16

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.
(From the *Shanghai Daily News.*)

We may now perhaps flatter ourselves that something approaching a good understanding between the Japanese and foreigners has at length been created. Appearances have however so often proved deceptive that we are still in doubt whether to regard the present tranquillity as merely the lull before a renewal of the storm or as an actual earnest of future peace and concord. The sudden demonstrations made at intervals during the past five years were in all cases preceded by protestations of animosity, and apparent sacrifice to the wishes and prejudices of foreigners. It is for this season, coupled with the unfathomable depth of cunning and duplicity into which our diplomats have so often obtained a glance while carrying on negotiations with the Japanese government, that we refrain from uttering any warm congratulations upon the present promising aspect of affairs. Otherwise the friendly feelings displayed by the officers and men of the army, the real intimacy where with the wishes of the foreign representatives are met, and the general tone of friendliness which pervades the intercourse of all classes of the native and foreign communities might inspire the hope that our troubles in Japan are at an end, and that for the future, although difficulties and misunderstandings may arise, they will require only diplomatic interference. Under any circumstances times are much changed from those wherein the Opiotski —

Given at Miako the 19th day of the 3d moon.

The Tycoon having received His Imperial Majesty's command to expel the barbarians, orders that an understanding be arrived at with the foreign barbarians that they are to be expelled from the country. Should they refuse to yield they must be swept away by force.

Therefore let all the samurai understand and vie with each other in shewing their diligence and fidelity to the end that the empire may not come to shame. 1863.

It is to be regretted that this proclamation did not sooner reach the knowledge of foreigners. We question whether it has ever been published in an English Blue-book, and we now for the first time discover it as an enclosure in a dispatch from Mr Pruy to Mr Seward. It betrays intense ignorance of the resources of foreigners, an ignorance most inexcusable when we take into consideration the accurate information with regard to European power and resources which must have been derived from the Dutch. The Mikado, however, who must henceforward be regarded as the real ruler of Japan, and whose true position has hitherto been most inacountably disregarded, was no doubt kept in profound ignorance of even the most patent characteristics of the foreign intruders. It appears extraordinary that until Sir Harry Parkes conceived the idea of forcing the Mikado to ratify the treaties, entered into by the Tycoon so step was taken to recognise the importance of the real ruler of the state. And this in spite of a proclamation such as the following:

The Tycoon, being about to return at different times, is delayed by command of the Emperor, &c., &c. or again

The Tycoon in compliance with the advice of the Mikado, has postponed his return to Yedo.

According to circumstances the Mikado may perhaps take charge of the affairs of state.

We have now taken the first and most important steps towards a good understanding with the Japanese. We know where to strike should a blow be necessary; we know how to paralyse the government by removing its head; how to debase it in its own eyes by causing its capital to share the fate of Peking. To the Japanese, as far as we can learn, an assault on Yedo would have told no more than did our assault upon Canton to the Chinese. So long as we believed that Canton was and was to remain the centre of our intercourse with China, we were easily kept at arm's length.

Colonel Knox, of the 9th, being senior to Colonel Browne, is now Commandant of the Garrison.

In our last Mail Summary we mentioned the circumstance that a Japanese soldier had, whilst drunk, drawn his sword to two British officers passed, and was only prevented from attacking them by two comrades who were sober, restraining him. He had been tried and sentenced to one year imprisonment. The man was a Serjeant, and in addition to his imprisonment he was to be degraded to the ranks. Colonel Browne, considering the good understanding hitherto existing between the Japanese and foreign soldiers requested Sir Harry Parkes to apply for a mitigation of the sentence. On Monday morning last Mr Myburgh, the British Consul attended by Lieutenant Goldsmith of H. M.'s 2nd XX, Fort Adjutant, Messrs Swatow, and Von Siebold as interpreters, and escorted by a guard of the Military train, went to the Kanagawa barracks by invitation of the General Kubota, Senator. The Japanese soldiers were drawn up on parade—and the man was to be degraded to the ranks. Colonel Browne, who had been tried and sentenced to one year imprisonment, was told that on the application of the commandant of the British garrison through Her Majesty's Minister, his sentence was commuted and he was to remain in confinement no longer. At the same time, to mark his general's opinion, or the leniency of his crime that portion of the sentence that deprived him of his rank would be adhered to. On the regimental hearing of the kindness of the British authorities, they asked to be allowed to present arms to the Consul—which was permitted—and we trust that from a manner so untoward, a natural strengthening of the friendliest feelings may emanate.

Seeing therefore that foreign relations with Japan are placed on an intelligible footing, the friendly demonstrations now made by officials and private individuals are entitled to a consideration which could not with justice have been accorded to them a year ago.

FROM THE JAPAN HERALD.

May 11, 1866.

We have but little of importance to record. Business remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory state and a Garrison Race Meeting has really been the most noteworthy incident of the time. The letters brought by the French steamer have had a depressing effect upon the market for our principal staple, and the market has been for the last few days very bare of buyers. Detailed information on this and other commercial subjects will be found below.

We take this, as the earliest opportunity we have, of informing our readers, which we do with the utmost pleasure, that the French colony made current by our Government, the *Lik-kien*, or locally, officially recognised the question of Municipal rights in Shanghai came under discussion, and on this the ministers again declared themselves fully of accord. We have thus seen that all the most important measures which presented themselves for settlement, the West and not a mere collection of isolated nations was represented. It only remains for us to notice the full approval accorded by the gentlemen of the United States to the policy adopted by Mr Burleigh. Mr Seward describes it as able and wise, just to the Chinese and liberal towards other nations. The blue-book for 1864 bears witness to the satisfaction with which the new policy was welcomed in England, and we have little doubt that France and Russia approved, either nominal or real, was accorded to the actions of the ministers of these countries. It is by thus mutually assisting one another that foreign nations will arrive at the result at which all are aiming—the opening up of China to foreign ability and enterprise.

By the outgoing French mail steamer, the Prussian Consul Mr Von Braunt leaves for Europe; we trust it may be to return to Yokohama at no distant day, with his services to his government acknowledged and rewarded by promotion to the rank and importance of Consul General. Such a power as Prussia ought to be represented at the Court of the Tycoon—and a finer man than Mr Von Braunt it would be difficult to find.

It is well known that Singawa, the suburb of Yedo passed through by all going thither by the Takaido, is the lowest and most rowdy quarter around the city. It is there that, pass when you may, you will see Samourai in all stages of inebriety, and who are at such times essentially the dangerous class. Never is the way so clear of them, as that foreigners do not run the risk of insult here, but fortunately of late, there has been little actual annoyance. The Japanese guards, however, always warn those they escort to, be on the alert, and arrange themselves in such a manner as best to ensure the safety of their charge.

On Saturday week, as several gentlemen were returning from Yedo, in passing through this suburb they rode two and two, Japanese guards leading and bringing up the rear.—A fellow of the desperate class seeing them approach, deliberately awaited them in the middle of the road, and on the vanguard coming up—took the inner bridle of one of his right and the other with his left hand, and forced them to pass one on each side of him—and so defiantly did he pass through the whole cavalry. The guards took no heed, and the foreigners allowed the insult without evidencing any signs of annoyance. We consider that this is a matter that should be made subject of remonstrance with the Japanese authorities—as that man will be a hero whose feat many will desire to imitate, and the consequences may be unpleasant.

The Russian Brig *Olga* arrived in port Wednesday the 2nd inst., from San Francisco. She brings dates to the 9th March. Through the courtesy of Captain Walker, we are in possession of files up to the 7th. From them we learn that the French Barque *St. Louis* had arrived, after one of the most rapid passages on record, having been only 20 days; the *Valeeta* had also arrived, making the passage in 42 days. The arrivals from Hongkong are the *Oracle*, Wood, and *Lee Yik*.

On Wednesday evening the Japanese authorities handed over to the Municipal Police a Quarter master belonging to the P. & O. Steamer *Cadiz*; when given into their charge he was wet through, had received a slight wound on the back of his head, and was insensible. It appears he had left the barracks the previous evening about 9 o'clock; nothing is known as to what occurred from that time until 6 o'clock next morning, when he came to the small native guard house at the end of the Honmura bridge drenched, and wounded; when taken on board his money was found in his pockets. He is at present in the hospital in a very dangerous state. He was a particularly sober man and bears an irreproachable character on board.

On Tuesday the 8th came of the Spring Meeting of the Yokohama garrison races. The afternoon turned out fine after a somewhat lowering morning, and all was as pleasant and enjoyable as usual. If the rifle ground makes a poor race course, it is at all events, a very beautiful one, and at this time of the year, when all the young foliage is so full, so bright and so varied on all the bounding hills, there are few indeed that can surpass the *coup de cirque*. We are led to expect that the next Race meeting will be got up by the Mercantile community—and come off in June. It is a long time since we had any new blood amongst our racing ponies. If we obtain a really good course, it may be expected that a higher class of horses will be sought. At present there are several screws entered at each meeting, upon the chance that fortune may favour them.

On the morning of the 9th, H. B. M. S. *Adventure* arrived from Hongkong with the remainder of H. M. IXth Regiment under Colonel Knox. A little after midday the troops commenced disbanding; all the arrangements were admirable, and the landing was completed by two o'clock. The band of the 2nd XX preceded them to the bluff, playing merrily. Although the men of the 9th could not be said to look sickly there was a great difference observable between their appearance and that of the 2nd XX. We believe that the *Adventure* will sail for Hongkong, with the remainder of the XX, on Saturday the 18th instant.

Colonel Knox, of the 9th, being senior to Colonel Browne, is now Commandant of the Garrison.

In our last Mail Summary we mentioned the circumstance that a Japanese soldier had, whilst drunk, drawn his sword to two British officers passed, and was only prevented from attacking them by two comrades who were sober, restraining him.

He had been tried and sentenced to one year imprisonment. The man was a Serjeant, and in addition to his imprisonment he was to be degraded to the ranks.

Colonel Browne, who had been tried and sentenced to one year imprisonment, was told that on the application of the commandant of the British garrison through Her Majesty's Minister, his sentence was commuted and he was to remain in confinement no longer.

At the same time, to mark his general's opinion, or the leniency of his crime that portion of the sentence that deprived him of his rank would be adhered to. On the regimental hearing of the kindness of the British authorities, they asked to be allowed to present arms to the Consul—which was permitted—and we trust that from a manner so untoward, a natural strengthening of the friendliest feelings may emanate.

SHANGHAI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 18, 1866.

Br. Str. *Nanking*. May 12th, 5.15 A.M. left Hankow; in port str. *Tsin-tsin*; 2.30 P.M. passed str. *Moyune* bound up, 2.50 P.M. arrived at Kiukiang, 7.05 P.M. left Kiukiang; 8.45 came to anchor at N. E. river; 14th 4.10 A.M. got underway; 5.35 A.M. passed str. *Tawak* off Dove Pt. bound up; 8.20 P.M. came to anchor at Wuhu; 15th 4.20 A.M. got underway, 5.48 A.M. passed str. *Five Queen* at Wade Island with ship *Eliza Shaw* in tow bound up; 7.45 A.M. passed steam *Tung Titan*, at Nankin, with ship *Highflyer* in tow; 10.45 A.M. arrived at Chinkiang; in port str. *Roua*, with ship *Guinevere* in tow bound up; 10.22 P.M. left Chinkiang; 8 P.M. came to anchor off Cen-tao shoul; 16th 5.10 A.M. got underway, 8.15 A.M. arrived at Shanghai.

Am. str. *Hu-qiong*. May 13th, 5.45 A.M. left Hankow; in port str. *Tsin-tsin*; 2.30 P.M. passed str. *Moyune* bound up, 2.50 P.M. arrived at Kiukiang, 7.05 P.M. left Kiukiang; 8.45 came to anchor at N. E. river; 14th 4.10 A.M. got underway; 5.35 A.M. passed str. *Tawak* off Dove Pt. bound up; 8.20 P.M. came to anchor at Wuhu; 15th 4.20 A.M. got underway, 5.48 A.M. passed str. *Five Queen* at Wade Island with ship *Eliza Shaw* in tow bound up; 7.45 A.M. passed steam *Tung Titan*, at Nankin, with ship *Highflyer* in tow; 10.45 A.M. arrived at Chinkiang; in port str. *Roua*, with ship *Guinevere* in tow bound up; 10.22 P.M. left Chinkiang; 8 P.M. came to anchor off Cen-tao shoul; 16th 5.10 A.M. got underway, 8.15 A.M. arrived at Shanghai.

Am. str. *Kiamploong*. May 13th, 5.15 A.M. left Hankow; in port str. *Tsin-tsin*; 2.30 P.M. passed str. *Moyune* bound up, 2.50 P.M. arrived at Kiukiang, 7.05 P.M. left Kiukiang; 8.45 came to anchor at N. E. river; 14th 4.10 A.M. got underway; 5.35 A.M. passed str. *Tawak* off Dove Pt. bound up; 8.20 P.M. came to anchor at Wuhu; 15th 4.20 A.M. got underway, 5.48 A.M. passed str. *Five Queen* at Wade Island with ship *Eliza Shaw* in tow bound up; 7.45 A.M. passed steam *Tung Titan*, at Nankin, with ship *Highflyer* in tow; 10.45 A.M. arrived at Chinkiang; in port str. *Roua*, with ship *Guinevere* in tow bound up; 10.22 P.M. left Chinkiang; 8 P.M. came to anchor off Cen-tao shoul; 16th 5.10 A.M. got underway, 8.15 A.M. arrived at Shanghai.

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from 300 to 500 natives will attend. The claims to the Waikato confiscated lands will be definitely settled at it.

There was almost a collision between two native tribes in Lower Waikato, recently, about the possession of eel-pas on Lake Wangape. The rival claimants were Waata Kukutai and Wm Te Wheoro, both of whom rendered good assistance to us during the war. Owing to the presence of mind and energy of Mr Commissioner Mackay, the natives were disarmed, and the peace kept.

Efforts are being made to carry on the establishments in this province for the manufacture of New Zealand flax, and an experiment on a large scale will be made to cultivate European flax with a view to an export. It is found that the lint plant will ripen in the Auckland climate every month in the year. We recommend this fact to the attention of gentlemen in the linen trade at home. Coupled with the richness of Auckland to the Australian, China, India, Californian, and South American markets, capitalists investing in the growth of fish and manufacture of linen in Auckland might command almost a monopoly of the consumption of the countries named.

The breadth of corn sown this year is larger than any corresponding season. The yield last harvest has been very good, A paddock of 23 acres in the neighbourhood of Auckland gave a return of 42 bushels of cleaned wheat to the acre.

The season has been favourable for all kinds of industries; and we are glad to note the general progress of the province. In the North Mr Walton has succeeded in developing the valuable coal-field at Wanganui, the produce of which is now coming into the market. The Bay of Islands coal-field will shortly be thrown open by the Government. The Waikato coal-mines are likewise being worked. In Coromandel, gold-mining is paying the several companies engaged; and prospectors are out in several directions.

The Provincial Council is in session. The financial affairs of the province are under consideration. The estimate of revenue for the year is £98,160, which will be swallowed by interest on loan, permanent charges, &c., leaving nothing to appropriate for public works.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND DUNN.

(From the "Wanganui Times," January 12.)

The following ably written account of the march upon and capture of Okotuku on the 4th instant, written by an esteemed correspondent, supplies a missing link in the history of the present campaign, and will be read with much interest.

Between the confidants of the Waitotara and Wineura, a densely wooded ridge rear its shaggy crest from abyssal gorges. On one of its sharpest spurs might be seen something like a clearing, over which ones smoke used to hover morning, evening, and at midday. There lay the nest whence the Hawaian vultures issued when about to pounce upon some defenceless prey; there lay Okotuku. Thence the Werewo Pa can be seen, and all the country round lies like a map before you. Nothing can stir but you can see it, and at your back you have the endless labyrinth of crag and forest wilderness whereto no one but its own Hawaian denizen has got the guiding skein. A gradually rising plateau of four ridges, dotted here and there with lumps of forest, shading the deeper gullies, extends along the foot of the inland forest mountains. Extensive plantations once occupied the fern land nearest to the forest region; that neighbourhood is called Ngamutu.

There is no doubt that the fight in the House of Commons will be severe, but I think beyond a doubt. There is no appeal to the country to be thought of in this case by the opposition so one of the terrors of the nation must be removed. The late Queen left £1,000 to the French charitable society of London. The remains were laid by the side of those of Louis Philippe in the little chapel at Weybridge. There were sixty mourning coaches, of which fifteen were occupied by the Royal Family and its immediate connections, including the King of the Belgians. The Ministers of Austria, Prussia, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony, Spain, the Brazils and Mexico were present, and Sir E. Cust as representing Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge went direct from London to Weybridge. All the Ministers and chief officers of the Caledonian dynasty came from France to attend the funeral, with Messrs Guizot and Thiers at their head.

A famous Nobob Sir Fenimore Smith died last week leaving behind him, it is said, three or four millions, the greater portion of which is left for charitable purposes.

Half a million is to be applied to the foundation in Egypt or Lebanon a grand school for all nations for the formation of apostles of civilization. The idea is grand but somewhat shadowy.

The periodical returns of the growth of commerce are so extraordinary that constant repetition does not take off the surprise.

The export for the month of February last exceeded fifteen millions sterling and showed an increase of 33 per cent as compared with last year and of 24 per cent as compared with 1864. The improvement applies to nearly all staple articles, Cottons, Linens, Silks, Woollens, Hardware and Iron machinery is however an exception, explained by the enormous demand at home. As regards China and Hongkong, the two most remarkable facts are the increase in the Cotton Yarn exported during the month from 38,000 lbs. to 298,378 lbs., and of the Cotton goods from less than six to nearly twelve millions of yards.

As regards the whole exports of last year the total was nearly 166 millions. The British possessions were not quite so well off as America, Germany, France, Holland, China, Japan, Belgium and other countries was larger and the falling off in the cases of Turkey, Brazil, Italy, Spain, Cuba, &c. was not important.

The exports in 1864 were enormous, but those of 1865 headed them by nearly 34 per cent.

The recovery of our export trade to France is an important fact, it amounts to nearly one eighth of the whole, or 12 per cent, over 1864.

Mr Gladstone will have something like £1,000,000 surplus but it is nearly all bespoke.

As regards his intentions we know that he does not propose to touch Sugar, and it is said that he will repeat the whole of the duties on timber and wood of all kinds.

If the Germans will be kind enough to be quiet we have a splendid commercial year in prospect, and even all the confusion they can cause will probably not affect it much.

If Saxony and others neglect business for fighting we shall find our account in the American, French, and other trades.

The annual review of the Volunteers at Brighton was a magnificent success this year partly in consequence of the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales; but chiefly on account of the admirable manner in which the railway companies did their work; 25,000 men, with horses and gun, were taken to Brighton and back with the greatest ease notwithstanding the enormous press of other passengers.

As regards the condition of the Volunteers we have the evidence of a French journalist who reported the review, who says: "They want doubtless some of that mechanical precision which can only be acquired by daily exercises, but they may be set down as the most competent and best exercised of all the civic troops, national guard or landwehr in existence."

The failure in the launching of the Northumberland has created an intense feeling of annoyance; this is the second time that a like occurrence has happened on the same spot, that of the Great Eastern being the former. It is to be hoped that this will be avoided.

The Sultan has at last given his sanction

for shooting him, for he knew he did so in the execution of his duty, and he hoped that M'Hale would forgive him, but that it was his intention to have shot him to save his own life.

The wounded men were subsequently removed in a cart a considerable distance off the road to Coonamble, the remainder of the weary journey being made in a wagonette belonging to Mr. Wilmet. M'Hale had his wound probed and dressed with cold water by Mr Weston, C.P.S., in presence of Mr Flood. One ball had passed through the sole of Dunn's right boot and foot, coming out through the joint of the second toe; another entered above the heel of the other boot, making a slight groove in Dunn's heel, and lodging itself in the boot.

As soon as the true state of the men was made known to sub-inspector Hogg he despatched Mr Ramsey, of Dubbo, to their relief. They are both at present in the Police Barracks, Dubbo, whether they were brought by Mr. Hogg and a mounted trooper on Sunday evening, accompanied by Mr. Ramsey, who does not deem it advisable to make any attempt at present to extract the balls.

Dunn has objected to have his photograph taken, and has given a look of his hair to an old woman who is now in Mr Tindall's service, and who nursed him when an infant. He did not at first recognise his former nurse, but she recalled his early days to his memory, and the scene is described as having been a painful one to witness. The hair is to be sent to his unfortunate mother. She has had only one night's sleep, which was relieved only by a large dose of opium. He is a very mild-looking lad, only eighteen years of age, and possessed of a voice of unusual softness. He does not appear to be aware of his position. His wounds are dressed twice every day, and although the operation is to a certain extent painful, he makes no complaint whatever.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

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The rabid folly of Messieurs Lowe and Horner, but especially of the former furnished Mr Gladstone with as fine an opportunity as he could possibly have desired for his keen irony, and in his speech at a great meeting at Liverpool the other day Mr Lowe was gibbered in the most delicate but most effective manner.

Meetings have been held all over the kingdom and whatever was the opinion of the people before, there is very little doubt that since Mr Lowe and others have insulted the working classes by calling them drunkards and almost all that is bad, the latter have determined that they will have Mr Gladstone's reform if not a little more. I believe there is no doubt about the minds of those whose party rancour and personal offence have not exhausted their reason. The Times does not allow itself to be dragged through all Mr Lowe's mud—although that gentleman and the paper in question have been for some time inseparable and seems already to be preparing, to use an expression of the former Reform period, to "Jump Jim Crow" as it has done upon every great question for the last half century.

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There is no appeal to the country to be thought of in this case by the opposition so one of the terrors of the nation must be removed.

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The remains were laid by the side of those of Louis Philippe in the little chapel at Weybridge.

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unless he favored her in everything; the power of abuse in the present regime in Berlin is too formidable to face except by absolute necessity, besides the world has made up its mind that both parties are so absolutely wrong that if their fighting could be carried on within a ring fence and without affecting the interests of others, Europe would be inclined, I think, to back both and say, "now have it out like men." and then, *sotto voce*, "I hope you may both get a thorough good hiding, and learn to act honestly at least, if you cannot act sensibly in future."

The Mission of Mr Rassam and the action of Dr Beke, have happily succeeded almost against all hope with Theodore of Abyssinia, and Mr Consul Cameron and all the other prisoners, French as well as English, are set at liberty. It is said that Colonel Cameron might have been released before but that he refused to accept his liberty while any of the other prisoners were retained. The French Count du Biasson who has been going backwards and forwards with no very clear intention for some time, told the world the other day that Colonel Cameron's life was in great danger for the English Government was intriguing against Theodore and supplying his enemies with arms. It is difficult to conceive why the Count should thus do all he could to increase Colonel Cameron's danger. Fortunately, circumstances have now proved that the French prisoners owe their release to an English mission!

Mr Peabody is about to quit England for a time and visit America, and the Queen has seized upon the occasion to express her sense of his munificent conduct towards the poor of London. Her Majesty says in an autograph letter that she would have been much pleased to have conferred the dignity of Baronet or the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Mr Peabody had she not understood that he would feel bound to decline such distinctions; as it is she can only express her feelings on the subject and beg Mr Peabody to accept a miniature likeness of herself which will cause to be painted for him. A more graceful act than this has never been performed.

The death and funeral of Queen Amélie

the widow of Louis Philippe has created a great sensation in the neighbourhood of Claremont where the late Queen had made herself beloved by her charity; the funeral was attended by an immense number of persons, but of course a large portion of these were attracted to the spot by political consideration.

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to prevent a catastrophe, but the danger with such an enormous ship is very great. The last proposal is that of the *Engineer* in which it is proposed to lay down rails on both sides of the docks and bring powerful locomotives to act upon the vessel at high tide.

A bit of comic to wind up with, as a farce follows the comedy or the tragedy. A clergyman in Yorkshire advertises for a coachman who can read music at sight, and sing well, a tenor preferred. This reminds one of an old demand for a pious young man who could carry two hundredweight or thereabout.

From our PARIS Correspondent.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL, AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DRAFTS	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
May 17	H. KONG.	S. br.	320	Langleis	England	Dec. 10	Coals	Order
17	Ambwerlich	S. br.	350	Rudolphus	Scandinavia	Mar. 13	Rice	Landstein and Co
17	Chene	S. br.	510	Malchow	Rangoon	Apr. 6	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
17	Der Sud	S. br.	500	Christiansen	Hamburg	Dec. 11	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
18	Fabis	S. m. b.	424	Major	Singapore	Apr. 25	General	Siemens and Co
18	Fer	S. m. b.	424	Michael	Rangoon	Apr. 6	"	Oxford and Co
19	Gardel	B. br.	172	Nicholas	Rangoon	Apr. 28	"	Oxford and Co
19	Bosworth	B. br.	546	Reverend	Rangoon	Apr. 16	"	Siemens and Co
19	J. G. Flichte	B. br.	320	Angelo	Sul	May 9	"	Order
19	Minerva	S. br.	227	Antelo	Sul	May 9	"	Reynolds and Co
19	Gasparo	S. br.	510	Kehler	Saporo, &	May 8	"	Order
19	Levi	S. br.	230	Troelen	Saijon	May 6	"	B. Hubener and Co
19	Peru	B. br.	233	Morris	Sasebo	Apr. 18	"	B. Hubener and Co
19	Belidere	B. br.	455	Bargen	Sangon	Apr. 18	"	Adam Scott and Co
19	Merle Lucie	B. br.	474	Bugher	Sangon	Mar. 13	"	B. Hubener and Co
19	Eens	B. br.	473	Bugher	Sangon	May 6	"	Reynsman and Co
19	St. Magnus	B. br.	227	Pennies	Saigon	May 6	"	Order
19	Monica	B. br.	439	Dickson	Cardiff	Dec. 21	Coals	Oxford and Co
19	Queen	B. br.	390	White	Colombo	Feb. 23	Ebony	P. and U. S. N. Co
20	Northam	B. br.	593	Watson	Bangkok	Apr. 20	Mats	P. and U. S. N. Co
22	A. M. Lawrence	A. m. b.	134	Schuyt	Singapore	Apr. 27	"	Order
22	Alma	B. br.	652	Dunn	Singapore	May 6	"	Order
22	J. V. Schlesas	B. br.	480	Peterson	Rangoon	Apr. 28	"	Order
22	Mathilde	B. br.	230	Cousins	Sunderland	Feb. 24	Coals	Jar. Matheson and Co
22	Geofactor	A. m. b.	594	Berry	New York	Feb. 8	General	Jar. Matheson and Co
23	Antipode	B. br.	648	Woodruff	Takao	May 17	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
23	Norai Greina	B. br.	1000	Amelia	Takao	May 17	"	Order
33	Ondine	B. br.	356	Vitman	Huchau, &c	May 20	General	D. Lapraik
33	Yesso	B. br.	732	Cairns	Huchau, &c	May 20	General	P. and O. S. N. Co
23	Albatross	B. br.	812	Andrews	Shanhsue	May 19	"	P. and O. S. N. Co
24	Catherine	F. br.	914	Pelisot	Shanghai	May 18	Veal	Messagers Imperiales
24	Amur	F. br.	375	Kendixen	Shanghai	May 19	General	Order
24	Monarchy	B. br.	107	Day	Taku	May 11	"	Order
24	Emur	B. br.	202	Cotton	Day	May 2	"	Order

PASSENGERS:

Per Lydia.—Messrs Milne and Gilchrist.
Per Northam.—Rev. Mr McGowan, Mr and Mrs Thomas, Messrs Levysohn, Corri, Renshaw, Tobin, Park, Corrall, Hood and Engell. For Shanghai, Messrs Webb, Skeggs and Chipello.
Per Benefactor.—Rev. John Athorn, Wilson and Lady, Rev. Henry, Poys and Lady, Messrs W. E. Guru, R. H. Hollister.
Per Undine.—Captain Morrison, Mr Martin, and 1 European Seaman.
Per Yesso.—Messrs Hogg and Jones, and 90 Chinese.
Per Aden.—Mr Kruger, and 80 Chinese.
Per Labourdonnais.—Messrs Mougard and Operative Company, Hockmeyer, Campbell, and 11 Chinese. For Suez, Messrs Van Brandt, Louis Pial, Louis Dumont. For Marseilles, Messrs Fessard, Paul Hubert, Winch, Hogg, Mrs Fejard, Messrs Robles de Blaum, Mollerine, Coiret, Pierruguer Tinau, Orland and Dunning.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL, FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DEPARTED BY
May 19	H. KONG.	B. str.	140	Smidt	Calcutta, &c.	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co
19	Arrington Apea	B. str.	770	Bolton	Calcutta, &c.	"	J. Matheson and Co
19	Reiver	B. str.	140	John	Calcutta, &c.	"	John Burd and Co
19	Ta-Pang-Nyo	B. str.	465	Graves	Portlock	"	Dent and Co
19	St. Indiavore	B. str.	155	Muthuban	Tientien	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
19	Anton	S. m. b.	350	Polaski	Bangkok	"	Siemens and Co
20	Verano	S. m. b.	500	Wendell	Nagasaki	"	B. Hubener and Co
20	J. P. Vieste	S. m. b.	280	Niemeyer	Chiefoo	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
20	Ariadna	S. m. b.	351	Schudde	Amoy	"	Siemens and Co
20	Fideio	S. m. b.	351	Amoy	Amoy	"	Gilmour and Co
20	White Adder	S. m. b.	351	Amoy	Amoy	"	P. and O. S. N. Co
20	Gankee	S. m. b.	1200	Bernard	Shanghai	Mails	Austin Heard and Co
22	Albatross	B. str.	1802	Jayne	Shanghai	"	Oxford and Co
22	Caroline	B. str.	142	Iudson	Amoy	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
22	Emp. of India	B. str.	180	Van Appen	Newchwang	"	B. Hubener & Co
22	Lanton	B. str.	760	Leigh	Amoy	"	Order
22	Adelio	B. str.	29	Hutchins	Manila	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
22	Daring	S. m. b.	954	Hutchins	Manila	"	Russell and Co
22	Malepsina	S. m. b.	700	Anderson	Naaski	"	Spaniard and Co
23	Azoff	B. str.	200	Baker	East Coast	"	Spaniard and Co
23	Maria Rozario	B. str.	281	Ansloa	Manila	"	Spaniard and Co
23	Corea	B. str.	420	Ansloa	Manila	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co
23	Mouette	F. br.	27	Denis	Saigon	"	Reynsman and Co
23	Jamey	F. br.	266	Orme	Saigon	"	Reynsman and Co
23	Emp. of Southesk	B. br.	512	McKenzie	Fuchau	"	Borneo Company
23	Alice Mary	B. br.	247	Crail	Fuchau	"	Borneo Company
23	Atlantic	B. br.	202	Suhir	Ticutain	"	Russell and Co
24	White Swallow	A. m. b.	112	Knowles	Manila	"	Russell and Co

PASSENGERS:

Per Ganges.—From Hongkong for Shanghai, Messrs Mitchell, English, Skeggs Carlo Cheppello, Ansell and Repshaw. For Yokohama, Mr Salter.
Per Azof.—Rev. H. C. Hart and Lady, Mr and Mrs Wheeler and 8 children, Messrs E. Tobin and Dodd.

H. B. M. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN	WHERE AT
Acorn	Store ship	—	—	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
Adventure	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Wadlowe	Japan
Argine	c. gun-vess.	1	80	Lieut. Rucker	Chefoo
Argus	ad. atm. sloop	6	300	Conr. J. Round	Japan
Banter	c. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Singapore
Barossa	c. atm. corv.	21	400	apt Boys	Shanghai
Basilisk	c. atm. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewitt V. C.	Hongkong
Bouncer	c. st. g. b.	3	60	W. N. W. Hewitt V. C.	Hongkong
Cockchafer	c. atm. sloop	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cocquelet	c. st. gun. vs.	4	60	Lieut. J. M. Dayrell	Japan
Comandante	c. st. gun. vs.	4	200	Com. G. T. Broad	Singapore
Dove	c. atm. corv.	150	100	C. L. S. Compton	Hongkong
Drake	gun-boat	3	60	J. W. Reed	Sur. China sea
Firm	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Hunt	Hongkong
Fisher	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Forster	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Amoy
Grasshopper	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Amoy
Hairy	c. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morie	Kukkiang
Haughty	c. atm. corv.	3	60	Lieut. Mawring	Swatow
Harcott	c. atm. corv.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Foochow
Hesper	store ship	4	150	Staf. Com. Thain	Sailed for Amoy
Insolent	c. atm. corv.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
Janus	c. atm. corv.	3	60	Lieut. Stokes	Hongkong
Leven, Steam Ordinary	c. atm. des. ves.	1	80	St. Bernard	Hongkong
Manila, Naval Hospital	c. atm. des. ves.	—	—	R. B. Sturt	Shanghai
Opsum, Tender to H. M. S. Princess Charlotte	c. atm. des. ves.	—	—	R. B. Sturt	Hongkong
Osprey	c. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Mentels	Japan
Petors	c. atm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Harwell	Japan
Petros	c. atm. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Philadelphie Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Capt. M. B. Nolloth	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bear in the sun of Vice	c. atm. des. ves.	—	—	—	—
Admiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C. B.	c. atm. des. ves.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	via Shanghai
Rattler	c. atm. sloop	17	20	Capt. Webb	Singapore</td